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ABSTRACT

This report presents an overall picture of legal education available in Texas in 1964. Chapter 1 discusses the history of legal education in the State and reviews the procedures and requirements for being admitted to the Texas Bar. Chapter 2 presents brief descriptions of the faculty, students, curriculum, and facilities of Texas' 3 State supported and 4 independent law schools. Chapter 3 deals with the projected need for lawyers in Texas and presents tables on the number of lawyers per 100,000 population in the other states; and chapter 4 examines the future of legal education in the State. Included in the appendices are lists of faculty in the Texas law schools and their degrees; and statements of the purpose and history of each of the law schools. (AF)

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Texas Commission on Higher Education

LEGAL EDUCATION IN TEXAS

by

J. Stewart Allen
Assistant Director for Program

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
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A Curriculum Study

October 1964

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LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

This report, Legal Education in Texas, was undertaken as part of a larger study of the curriculum of higher education in the public and private colleges and universities in Texas. The advisory committee, composed of the deans of the Texas law schools, has supplied information and editorial suggestions during its preparation.

We commend it to your attention as a source book of information on legal education in the State of Texas.

Dean N. H. Blakely

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FOREWORD

Planning for the development of educational programs evolves out of a multitude of decisions made on matters specific and general, large and small. But regardless of the dimensions of the issues, meaningful conclusions can be drawn only after consideration has been given to relevant facts and to the context and background of these facts. The purpose of the present study is to provide an overall picture of legal education as it is currently available in the law schools of the State. It looks beyond the individual schools and the special problems relating to them and focuses upon the characteristics and problems of legal education in general.

This is the first in a series of studies of various subject matter and professional fields. In addition to data gathered by the Commission staff, these studies will draw upon what the Commission and others have already done and upon the knowledge and advice of professional people from the various fields studied. It is intended that each study will add further to the knowledge and understanding of Texas' higher education.

The value of the present survey has been greatly enhanced by the full cooperation of the deans of the various law schools. We acknowledge their contribution and extend our appreciation for their help.

Lester E. Harrell, Jr., Director
Texas Commission on Higher Education

Preface

LEGAL EDUCATION IN TEXAS

Article 2919e-2 (Vernon's Annotated Civil Statutes) provides, in part:

> The Commission shall make a continuing study of the program and degree offerings of wholly State-supported colleges and universities in relation to the needs of the State . . .

Pursuant to this directive, a study of the role and scope of the eighteen fully State-supported colleges and universities was made, and on October 13, 1958, the Commission adopted a statement of Role and Scope of Institutions and Allocations of Functions for the 1959-61 Biennium. Although it was designated as being for only the two-year period indicated, the statements of the function and character of the various institutions have remained as general guidelines for action on requests for new programs and course sequences. The tremendous growth and rapid change in higher education in Texas naturally resulted in alterations in the course offerings and functions of many of the institutions. In general, however, the outlines of the 1958 Role and Scope statement have remained useable.

In order that the Commission may have the benefits of a current analysis of the corpus of knowledge now being taught in the colleges and universities in Texas, a general study of the various components of higher education is now being conducted by the staff of the Texas Commission on Higher Education. In its first phase, this study will be concerned with the various areas of the curriculum, such as science, law, and medicine, at all levels of instruction. Faculty and staff members from the State-supported institutions who are actively involved in teaching these subjects will be consulted regarding

the special professional needs and programs relating to their particular discipline. Based upon these conferences, facts relating to the field of education in Texas will be assembled in reports, complete with summaries and recommendations. This volume is the first of such reports. Although it may be said that "legal education" would include all learning in or about the law, the report which follows is chiefly concerned with the regular ways the law may be studied in order to obtain a professional license.

For this portion of the project, which covers legal education, we were especially fortunate, in that the deans of each of the law schools, public and private, in the State agreed to serve as members of an advisory committee. Their aid and advice is gratefully acknowledged. The author is also very grateful to Mr. H. P. Steinle, Secretary to the Texas Board of Legal Examiners, for his very fine assistance in the compilation of this study.

At the regular meeting of July 9, 1962, the Commission directed the staff to make a study of legal education in the State-supported colleges and universities of Texas, with particular reference to the request of the University of Houston for a school of law, which was established in 1947 and became State-supported in September of 1963.

In October of 1963 the Commission officially received a request from Texas Technological College for the establishment of a law school. The request was referred to the staff for further study; the staff was also directed to consider the present status of legal education in Texas as a whole. This volume is intended as a survey of legal education in the State and as a source of information on lawyers and legal training.

OBSERVATIONS

1. Texas and the nation as a whole face a probable decline in the lawyer-population ratio in the years ahead.

2. The recent establishment of a law school at Texas Technological College will undoubtedly prove helpful in avoiding a serious shortage of lawyers, particularly in the West Texas region.

3. The trend in Texas, as well as nationally, is away from a very generous admission policy and a subsequent high student attrition rate, and toward more rigid requirements for admission.

4. In the very near future, there will not be sufficient places for all qualified applicants who desire to attend The University of Texas Law School, but openings in other State-supported schools will be available for qualified applicants for some time to come.

5. The basic ingredients of any improvement in legal education must be better students, better faculties, and better libraries and physical facilities.

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Chapter I

HISTORY OF LEGAL EDUCATION IN TEXAS

Legal education in the United States has been altered extensively since it began in this country. Preparation for the practice of law in early Colonial America consisted almost entirely of an apprenticeship in the office of a member of the bar. The system of "reading for the law" was the accepted means of legal education. Shortly before the American Revolution, Blackstone was experimenting in England with a new method of teaching the law. This method, which consisted of lecturing in a university classroom, was to completely change the nature of legal training.

The Revolution delayed the use of this new method in America, but by 1779 a chair of law was established at William and Mary College, and later in the same year a professorship of law was installed in Harvard College. In 1784, Litchfield Law School was founded in Connecticut to become the first such institution in the United States. Thus, legal education became part of the academic curriculum.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century the second major change in the method of teaching the law was instigated at Harvard College. The lecture method, which consisted chiefly in espousing principles and citing cases in support, was replaced by the case method. In the hands of such accomplished teachers as Christopher Langdell, who pioneered in its use, the case method flourished. It was soon recognized as an excellent means by which to train the students in their ability to reason and to develop their skills in legal analysis and synthesis.

With legal education firmly established as part of the academic curriculum, its teachers became convinced that a sound and workable knowledge of

the law could be acquired only by those who had acquired a broad background of knowledge and had sufficient training in reading and writing the English language to be proficient in its use. Thus, the law school came to be regarded as a professional or graduate institution, and its students were required to have completed a general college education before applying for admission.

Legal education in Texas basically followed the national pattern. Apprenticeship was virtually the only way of obtaining legal training until 1883. In that year, the first law school was established at The University of Texas.

Others were founded as Texas' population increased. Dates[1] of the openings of law schools are as follows:

University of Texas	1883
Baylor University	1920[2]
South Texas College of Law	1923
Southern Methodist University	1925
St. Mary's University	1934
Texas Southern University	1947
University of Houston	1947

Prior to 1891, in order to be admitted to the Bar, the prospective lawyer had to pass an oral examination before one of the District Courts or before the Supreme Court of Texas. In 1891 the Legislature passed a law providing that any graduate of The University of Texas School of Law would be admitted to the bar without taking an examination. This expression of official opinion by the Legislature that legal education could better be acquired in a

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[1]Source: Catalogues of the law schools.

[2]The Baylor School of Law was formally organized in 1857. The school was closed in 1883. It re-opened in 1920.

law school than in a lawyer's office served to emphasize the primacy of institutional instruction.

Exemption from examination was extended in 1919 to all graduates of law schools maintaining certain standards. Among these were the requirements that the candidate must have successfully completed a four-year high school course and a law curriculum extending over at least three scholastic years. This was the first official recognition in Texas of the importance of pre-legal education.

The "diploma privilege" for graduates of law school produced some unforeseen and undesired results. Law schools of questionable quality opened their doors and standards of instruction declined. In 1937 the privilege was abolished, and the bar examination became a requirement for all who wished to practice law in Texas. In the following year, the prerequisites for admission to law school were changed to include 60 semester hours credit in a recognized college. Legal education was thus placed at the graduate level of instruction.

Those members of the Texas Bar who are not graduates of some law school comprise a very small portion of its total membership. Although it remains technically possible to take the bar examination without having attended an organized school of law, the legal profession is on record as having indicated its lack of confidence in this method.

The several optional methods of becoming eligible for taking the bar examination may be summarized as follows:

A student may

1) complete a law degree in an approved school of law.

2) study for 36 continuous months in an attorney's office.

3) complete 72 semester credit hours in an approved law school over a period of 27 months and take the bar examination, provided he is not enrolled in law school at the time of the examination.

4) complete 48 semester credit hours in an approved law school over a period of 18 months plus 12 months of study in an attorney's office.

5) complete 24 semester credit hours in nine months in a law school plus 24 months of study in an attorney's office.[1]

Prerequisite to each of these methods is a requirement of the successful completion of 90 semester hours of undergraduate work in an accredited college or university with an average grade of C or better.

While the successful completion of one of the five methods above and a score of 75 on the Texas Bar Examination is the normal procedure by which a person becomes a member of the Texas Bar, it is possible for a person to become a member without having taken the examination under certain conditions. Any person who joins or is drafted by one of the Armed Forces after graduating from an approved law school and before the bar examination has been given twice, will be admitted to the Texas Bar if he submits an application within one year after being honorably discharged, provided he has served for at least one year of active duty and meets the other requirements of good character and residency for admission to the Texas Bar. For those students

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[1]Information supplied by Mr. H. P. Steinle, Secretary of the Texas Board of Legal Examiners.

whose legal education is interrupted by service in the Armed Forces for at least two years, credit shall be received on taking the bar examination for every course successfully completed in an approved law school prior to induction.

One special feature of the procedure of legal education is the Declaration of Intent to Study Law. Every student who undertakes the study of law, either in an attorney's office or a law school, must file a copy of this document in the office of his local bar association within 120 days after beginning legal study and must appear before the association for a character examination. At this interview, the prospective student must have letters of recommendation from three members of the local bar. Upon approval by the local association, a copy of the student's declaration of intent is sent to the Clerk of the Texas Supreme Court. If the local bar association determines that the prospective student does not meet the standards of character as required by the State Bar for a license to practice law, he will be so notified. This procedure saves the students much time and expense. Before the student finishes his course of study, he must again appear before his local bar association for another character examination to determine if he still meets the required standards.

Chapter II

THE PRESENT STATE OF LEGAL EDUCATION IN TEXAS

At present there are three State-supported and four independent law schools in Texas with an enrollment of approximately 3,000 students in the fall of 1963 as shown below:

a. State-supported

The University of Texas School of Law	1,224
University of Houston School of Law	460
Texas Southern University School of Law	35
	1,719[1]

b. Independent

Baylor University College of Law	250
Southern Methodist University School of Law	514
South Texas College of Law	365
St. Mary's University School of Law	175
	1,304[1]

Each of these institutions has its own special characteristics and serves a particular clientele and set of purposes.

The University of Texas School of Law

Oldest of all such schools now operating in the State, The University of Texas School of Law has long occupied a position of leadership in legal education in Texas. In 1953, the School was moved from the old Law Building, which it had occupied since 1908, to Townes Hall, a spacious modern building which includes a courtroom with an auditorium seating approximately 800, legal aid clinic quarters, adequate facilities for the editorial and business needs of the Texas Law Review, facilities for an extensive brief writing and

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[1]Source: Enrollment records received by Texas Commission on Higher Education.

oral advocacy program, several seminar rooms, and offices for representatives of the Student Bar Association. The completion of the new wing in the fall of 1963 provides four new classrooms, expanded student lounges, new faculty offices, new seminar rooms, and more than doubles the library space. The new wing also provides a closed circuit television classroom, which is connected with the four Travis County District Courts, one of which is a Criminal District Court, and also contains video tape facilities to record the proceedings in order that they may be used as a teaching aid in the future further enhancing the educational opportunities of the Law School.

The enrollment of the School of Law is currently 1,224 students, which is almost 300 below capacity. It is, therefore, one of the largest in the country, among those admitting day students only. (While a majority of the students are Texas residents, the school is a national school in the sense that the necessary training is provided to enable the student to practice law in any part of the United States.) There are more than 7,000 living alumni of The University of Texas Law School.

In addition to funds supplied by Legislative appropriations, the School receives gifts through The University of Texas Law School Foundation, a corporation formed in 1952 to solicit contributions of both an endowment and sustaining nature for the support of legal education and legal research. Also, the John Charles Townes Foundation accepts trust gifts in aid to the School of Law; six endowed professorships have been established during the school's history, those being the Stone Professorship (now Hugh Lamar Stone Chair of Law), the Francis Professorship, the Burleson Professorship, the Rex G. Baker Professorship, the Hines H. Baker Professorship, and the Lang Professorship.

The University of Texas Law School has a library of approximately 150,000 volumes. It is generally regarded as being one of the finest and largest research centers in the South. There are 47 faculty members, two of whom are on modified service.

The many resources in the form of scholarships, student prizes, organizations, and loan funds, combined with the physical facilities and faculty, make this one of the leading law schools in the United States.

University of Houston College of Law

The College of Law, which was established in 1947, became State-supported in September of 1963. It has a regular faculty of 11 members and employs the services of 13 lecturers.

Located in a wing of the M. D. Anderson Library, the University of Houston Law School functions to "educate students for practice as attorneys so that they are capable of rendering skillful professional service and are thoroughly conscious of the important role played by the law in maintaining social control."

With 460 students, the University of Houston Law School may fairly be described as being of average size. Its paramount and overriding need is for new physical facilities and additional space. The law library presently contains 45,000 volumes.

Texas Southern University School of Law

The Law School at Texas Southern University has an unusual history. In July of 1945, Governor Coke Stevenson appointed a Bi-Racial Committee to study the problems of education for Negro youth in Texas. The Committee, in

its final report, recommended that Texas establish a State university for Negroes in Houston or in the Fort Worth-Dallas area. On March 3, 1947, the Fiftieth Legislature established the "Texas State University for Negroes" and made an appropriation of $2,000,000 for buildings and $500,000 for maintenance for the 1948-49 biennium. An interim law school was established at Austin to give instruction until such time as a law school could be opened in Houston. In 1950, the Supreme Court of the United States held that Texas must admit Heman M. Sweatt to The University of Texas Law School because the opportunities for white and Negro students were not equal. Thus the effort to prevent integration by establishing a law school for Negroes in Houston failed; nevertheless, the School has continued to operate.

While the enrollment and number of degrees granted has been low throughout its history, the members of its faculty and officials of Texas Southern University are convinced that the continued existence of the Law School is necessary to provide Negro lawyers for the community and State.

The Texas Southern School of Law employs five full-time teachers and one special lecturer. Its library consists of 26,000 volumes, and it is quartered in the administration building of the University. Accredited by the American Bar Association, the School has as its aim "to furnish those who are properly qualified an opportunity to pursue a complete and systematic course of legal study and to prepare them for the practice of law."

Baylor University School of Law

The teaching of law in Baylor was first begun in 1849. The School of Law was formally organized in 1857, with a course of study leading to the Bachelor of Laws degree. The School was closed in 1883, but was reorganized in 1920

and has operated continuously since that time. A full-time staff of nine members and six part-time lecturers comprise the faculty. Its library consists of approximately 53,000 volumes. The School is housed in Morrison Constitution Hall, a modern air-conditioned building, designed exclusively for legal education. In addition to the library and classrooms, the building contains an appellate courtroom, a trial courtroom with an auditorium seating approximately 250, adequate facilities for the editorial and business needs of the Baylor Law Review, facilities for extensive training in trial and appellate procedures, offices for representatives of the Student Bar Association, and offices for the student law fraternities.

The Baylor School of Law operates a day school only. It has an enrollment of 250 students and maintains an overall class average of from 40 to 50 students. There are more than 1,200 alumni of the school. In addition to loan funds, the Law School has funds from which it awards each year, a number of scholarships and student achievement awards. The School was approved by the American Bar Association in 1932 and became a member of the Association of American Law Schools in 1938. The president of Baylor University is a former Professor of Law and Dean of the Law School.

South Texas College of Law

South Texas College of Law was organized and held its first classes in September of 1923 with a group of leading Houston lawyers as its first Board of Governors.

Its objective is to offer training in law equal to that available to students at the highest ranking law schools. Classes are held in the late afternoon and evening.

The Law School is now governed by a Board of Regents composed of leading business and professional men in Houston.

The Law School is housed in the J. Robert Neal Building, located at 1220 Polk Street, in Houston, Texas, where adequate facilities are provided, including a well-balanced, spacious library of over 18,000 volumes. The student enrollment has reached over 400.

The student body is composed of full-time and part-time students. A full-time student is defined as any student devoting substantially his full time to his law studies and is gainfully employed not exceeding 20 hours per week. A part-time student is defined as any student employed more than 20 hours per week in gainful employment other than his law studies. Except in meritorious cases involving advanced students with good scholastic records, students will be permitted to register for course loads in excess of the following schedule only with written approval of the Dean:

	Part-time Students	Full-time Students
Summer Session	6 semester hours	9 semester hours
Fall and Spring Semesters	10 semester hours	14 semester hours

The curriculum of the School is designed to meet the needs of both full-time students as well as students who are compelled to earn a livelihood to some extent while attending school.

Southern Methodist University Law School

The School of Law of Southern Methodist University was established in February, 1925. In 1938 the Dallas School of Law, established in 1925 by the Young Men's Christian Association, was merged with the School of Law of Southern Methodist University. Since that time the School of Law has operated

a Day and an Evening Division. The same curriculum is offered in both the Day and Evening Division by the members of the full-time faculty. In scope and content, therefore, the Evening Division is on the same basis as the Day Division. The period of training in the Day Division is three academic years and one summer. The period of training in the Evening Division is four academic years and two summer sessions. The School of Law buildings include Storey Hall, Florence Hall, and the Lawyers Inn.

The enrollment of the Law School is currently 570 students. Although a majority of the students are Texas residents, the School draws students from throughout the United States.

In addition to funds received through University tuition, the School receives gifts from the Southern Methodist University School of Law Development Fund and from the Southwestern Legal Foundation. The National Council on Legal Clinics has made a substantial grant to the Law School specifically to support its extensive Legal Aid program.

The Law Library has 117,000 volumes and is second only to The University of Texas in the South and Southwest as a major research library. There are currently 20 faculty members. The resources and scholarships, prizes for student achievement, student professional organizations, and loan funds place private professional training at Southern Methodist University within the reach of students with modest funds.

The Law School supports two major law journals, the Journal of Air Law Commerce, which was transferred two years ago from Northwestern University, and the Southwestern Law Journal.

St. Mary's University School of Law

The St. Mary's University School of Law is an outgrowth and development of the San Antonio School of Law, established in 1927 by the San Antonio Bar Association. In September of 1934, St. Mary's University officially assumed control.

It is in downtown San Antonio near the courts for that city and area. The Law School maintains a law library containing 40,000 volumes.

Curriculum

The following table shows, in tabular form, the law school curricula in Texas. It is interesting to note that 22 courses of a total of 75 are taught in all the Texas law schools, and seven courses were taught in six of the schools. These courses would then comprise 87 of the approximately 90 semester hours required for the LL.B. and would constitute a "core" of courses for legal education.

This is not to say that every law student could or would choose to take all these courses. It does indicate, however, the central body of information regarded as being most important to the learning of law.

Table I

COURSES TAUGHT IN TEXAS LAW SCHOOLS[1]

1963-64

	Univ. of Texas	Univ. of Houston	Texas Southern Univ.	Baylor Univ.	St. Mary's Univ.	South Texas College	Southern Methodist Univ.	Total
FIRST YEAR								
Agency/Agency & Partnership			X		X			*
Brief Writing/Moot Court/Legal Writing	X	X			X	X	X	5
Civil Procedure/Introduction to Legal Processes/Legal Procedure/Legal History	X	X	X	X		X	X	6
Commercial Transactions				X				1
Contracts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
Constitutional Law	X				X			*
Crimes/Criminal Law				X	X	X	X	*
Domestic Relations				X				*
Equity			X			X	X	*
Jurisdiction and Judgments			X					1
Legal Accounting			X					*
Legal Bibliography/Basic Legal Research	X	X		X	Legal Bib. & Brief Writing are combined.	X	X	6
Property	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
Torts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7

[1]Source: Catalogues of the law schools

*These totals are found in Second and Third-Year Courses.

Table I (continued)

COURSES TAUGHT IN TEXAS LAW SCHOOLS[1]

1963-64

		Univ. of Texas	Univ. of Houston	Texas Southern Univ.	Baylor Univ.	St. Mary's Univ.	South Texas College	Southern Methodist Univ.	Total
SECOND AND THIRD YEAR									
Commercial Law Area	Agency/Agency & Partnership	X	X	See 1st Yr.		See 1st Yr.	X		5
	Bills and Notes/Commercial Law I/Commercial Transactions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
	Business Associations/Sec. Reg./ Corporations/Partnerships**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
	Creditors Rights/Bankruptcy**	X	X	X	X		X	X	6
	Fraud and Mistake	X							1
	Insurance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
	Sales/Commercial Law II	X	X	X	See 1st Yr. Comm. Trans.	X	X	See Comm. Trans.	7
	Suretyship			X					1
Public Law Area	Administrative Law	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
	Criminal Law and Administration/ Criminal Law & Procedure	X	X	X	See 1st Yr.	See 1st Yr.	See 1st Yr.	X	7
	Employees Rights/Workman's Compensation/Employment-Unemployment-Retirement Leg.**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
	Estate and Gift Tax/Federal Estate Tax	X				X			2
	Federal Tax/Taxation	X	X	X			X	X	5
	Federal Income Tax	X			X	X		X	4

[1]Source: Catalogues of the law schools

**Some schools teach more than one course in this area.

Table I (continued)

COURSES TAUGHT IN TEXAS LAW SCHOOLS[1]

1963-64

	Univ. of Texas	Univ. of Houston	Texas Southern Univ.	Baylor Univ.	St. Mary's Univ.	South Texas College	Southern Methodist Univ.	Total
SECOND AND THIRD YEAR (continued)								
Public Law Area (continued)								
Gov't. Regulation of Competition/Trade Regulation/Anti-Trust Law/Unfair Trade Practices**	X	X	X	X	X		X	6
Labor Law	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
Legal Accounting	X	X	See 1st Yr,				X	4
Legislation	X	X	X		X			4
Local Gov't./Municipal Corp./Community Services	X	X	X	X	X		X	6
Oil & Gas Tax/Petroleum Taxation	X	X			X	X		4
Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law	X	X	X			X	X	5
Taxation and Business Organizations	X				X			2
Property Area								
Abstracts						X	X	2
Conveyances/Preparation of Legal Documents**			X		X	X		3
Estate Planning				X			X	2
Fiduciary Administration	X							1
Land Use Planning	X				X		X	3

[1]Source: Catalogues of the law schools

**Some schools teach more than one course in this area.

Table I (continued)

COURSES TAUGHT IN TEXAS LAW SCHOOLS[1]

1963-64

	Univ. of Texas	Univ. of Houston	Texas Southern Univ.	Baylor Univ.	St. Mary's Univ.	South Texas College	Southern Methodist Univ.	Total
SECOND AND THIRD YEAR (continued)								
Property Area (cont.)								
Marital Rights/Domestic Relations**	X	X	X	See 1st Yr.	X	X	X	7
Mortgages/Property Security	X	X	X		X	X	X	6
Oil and Gas/O.G. Practice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
Texas Land Titles/Eminent Domain	X			X	X	X	X	5
Trusts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
Water Law	X			X			X	3
Wills & Estates/Future Interests**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
Procedure Area								
Appellate Procedure (Problems pertaining to appellate practice)						X	X	2
Criminal Procedure	X			X	X		X	4
Damages/Remedies	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
Equity		X	See 1st Yr.		X	See 1st Yr.	See 1st Yr.	5
Evidence	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
Federal Courts/Federal Procedure	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
Problems of Proof							X	1
Procedure (from beginning to time of trial)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
Procedure (from trial thru perfection of appeal)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
Restitution		X					X	2

[1]Source: Catalogues of the law schools

**Some schools teach more than one course in this area.

Table I (continued)

COURSES TAUGHT IN TEXAS LAW SCHOOLS[1]

1963-64

		Univ. of Texas	Univ. of Houston	Texas Southern Univ.	Baylor Univ.	St. Mary's Univ.	South Texas College	Southern Methodist Univ.	Total
SECOND AND THIRD YEAR (continued)									
General Area	Admiralty	X	X				X	X	4
	Air Law							X	1
	Applied Legal Training (office practice)	X	X					X	3
	Conflicts of Law	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
	Constitutional Law	See 1st Yr.	X	X	X	See 1st Yr.	X	X	7
	Injuries to Relations	X			X				2
	Legal Aid	X		X				X	3
	Legal Medicine/Law & Psychiatry	X						X	2
	Legal Writing						X	X	2
	Military Law	X							1
	Practice Court		X	X			X	X	4
Perspective	American Legal History	X	X						2
	Civil Law/Roman Law	X		X				X	3
	International Law	X		X				X	3
	Jurisprudence	X							1
	Legal Profession/Legal Ethics	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
	Science, Technology and Law							X	1

[1]Source: Catalogues of the law schools

The law school curriculum is unique, in that it is characterized by a high degree of consistency among the schools. Specialties do not require "blocks" of courses; that information which is regarded as basic to a knowledge of the law is taught in every institution, in courses which are pretty much the same in description and level. Thus, if problems exist relative to the nature of the curriculum, they are common to all the Texas schools of law.

Consultation with the officials and examination of the course offerings would seem to indicate that the schools have arrived at common answers to any questions regarding what should best be taught students of the law.

The chief problem seems not to be in the courses themselves, but in finding qualified teachers to teach them and capable students to take them.

Law Degrees Granted in Texas

All the Texas law schools award the degree of Bachelor of Laws, (LL.B.). This is the standard designation for a graduate who successfully completes the general course of study in law. Usually, a full-time student, who makes normal progress, graduates at the end of three academic years. Some law schools in states other than Texas award the Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) in lieu of the LL.B. or as recognition to "honors" graduates, who complete a special, intensified, or augmented program. Although some members of faculties and the Bar have favored the exclusive designation of J.D. for the basic law degree in order to assure its recognition as a graduate or professional degree, its use is still limited.

The second degree in legal studies is the Master of Law (LL.M.). It is normally awarded after one year's study beyond the LL.B. For the LL.M., the

student is required to specialize in a selected field of law. It may or may not involve a thesis or research project, depending on the school's program. The LL.M. is awarded by The University of Texas and Southern Methodist University.

Graduates of foreign law schools, who do not intend to practice in the United States, may be awarded the degree of Master of Comparative Jurisprudence (JCM) on the successful completion of two semesters beyond the LL.B. in a program of study approved by the officials of the School. This degree is awarded by The University of Texas and Southern Methodist University.

The highest earned degree in law is the Doctor of Juridical Science (SJD), which involves a year of study beyond the LL.M., and a major research project. It is a research degree, in the same sense as the Ph.D., and is usually sought by those persons who desire to teach in law schools. It is awarded in Texas by Southern Methodist University. Only 35 SJD degrees were awarded in the United States in 1962; a total of 166 have been awarded in the years 1957-1962.[1]

Southern Methodist University Law School offers a separate curriculum of courses and seminars in its program of graduate study. These offerings are in the fields of Jurisprudence, International and Comparative Law, Civil Law, and in certain specialized areas of American law relating to Taxation, Oil and Gas, and Securities Regulation. Senior students in the regular LL.B. program may, with special permission, take these courses and seminars.

The number and type of degrees granted by the law schools of Texas is shown in Table II, which follows:

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[1]Lindsey R. Harmon and Herbert Soldz, Doctorate Production in United States Universities, 1920-1962 (Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences), 13.

Table II

DEGREES AWARDED, LAW SCHOOLS IN TEXAS

Institution	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	LL.B.	LL.M.	LL.B.	LL.M.	LL.B.	LL.M.	LL.B.	LL.M.	LL.B.	LL.M.	LL.B.	LL.M.
University of Texas	254	1	245	2	216	-	240	-	238	-	234	2
University of Houston	31	-	37	-	42	-	38	-	49	-	31	-
Texas Southern University	3	-	8	-	5	-	14	-	8	-	9	-
Baylor University	63	-	48	-	42	-	49	-	50	-	70	-
St. Mary's University	34	-	36	-	34	-	36	-	21	-	31	-
South Texas College	56	-	48	-	31	-	30	-	46	-	47	-
Southern Methodist University	NA	NA	105	36	95	40	93	24	96	18	101	28

Costs - State-Supported Law Schools

The costs of legal education are considerable. For the fiscal year of 1965, the State-supported law schools have budgeted a total of $1,112,347. If the amounts requested are appropriated by the Legislature, this total will rise to $1,435,342 in 1967. This figure includes funds for instructional administration, faculty salaries, library, departmental operating expense, and all special services.

Complete budgets for the State-supported law schools are on file.

Chapter III

THE FUTURE OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN TEXAS

The nature of the future needs of the legal profession in Texas will be strongly influenced by the characteristics of the State. The tremendous growth in population and expansion of the economy certain to occur in the next twenty years will call for the services of a large number of attorneys. Government services and agencies which employ lawyers are on the increase and absorb more graduates from the law schools each year.

At present there are approximately 15,200 members of the State Bar of Texas, of which number, about 14,902 reside in the State.[1] Thus, there are 155.6 lawyers per 100,000 population in Texas. The table below indicates the number of lawyers necessary to maintain this ratio in the future.

Table III

NUMBER OF LAWYERS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN THE PRESENT RATIO OF 155.6 PER 100,000 POPULATION

Year	Population[2]	Total Lawyers Needed	Total New Graduates Needed[3]
1970	11,800,000	18,361	4,193
1975	13,000,000	20,228	2,676
1980	14,400,000	22,406	3,074
1985	15,900,000	24,740	3,324

[1]The American Lawyer: 1964 Statistical Report. Pre-publication proof sheets supplied by Mr. C. R. Locke, Director, National Conference of Bar Examiners.

[2]People and Texas Government, 1960-1970, Texas Research League, 1964.

[3]The total of new graduates needed includes replacements required for a 4% attrition of lawyers per year from the total number practicing. This 4% rate of attrition is less than the usual 6% used for statistical projections for professional groups.

The present rate of increase of 400 new lawyers a year in the State will have to rise sharply in the future. Since the work for lawyers increases as a region becomes more populous and increasingly urban in character, the need will unquestionably be felt to increase the concentration of lawyers in the general population.

Texas maintains a respectable position among the states in the number of lawyers per 100,000 of population. It has more per 100,000 than 35 of the states, and fewer than 14 and the District of Columbia. Sixth in population, it is fifth in the number of attorneys.

As has been said earlier, if this position is to be maintained as the population increases, more qualified persons will have to be admitted to the Bar each year, and more places in law schools will have to be provided by public and private education.

The following table indicates the number of lawyers who are currently employed in each of the states by the courts at all levels and by government service of all types. As might be logically guessed, the most populous states employ the most lawyers. With government and judicial services on the increase, it may be safely assumed that more and more law school graduates will be absorbed by these agencies in the future.

The future of the legal profession in Texas is bright, but the law schools must be prepared to press forward in the raising of standards and providing instruction in appropriate specialties if the Texas Bar and the Texas Courts are to maintain their present healthy condition.

Table IV

POPULATION, NUMBER OF LAWYERS, LAWYERS PER 100,000 POPULATION, AND LAWYERS EMPLOYED BY COURTS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES BY STATES

State	Population	No. Lawyers		Lawyers Per 100,000		Judicial				Government			
						City, County and State		Federal		City, County and State		Federal	
	1960[1]	1961[2]	1963[3]	1961[2]	1963[3]	1961[2]	1963[3]	1961[2]	1963[3]	1961[2]	1963[3]	1961[2]	1963[3]
Alabama	3,266,740	2,712	2,833	83.0	86.7	129	140	12	14	188	203	123	168
Alaska	226,167	198	255	87.5	112.7	13	17	3	2	20	36	13	18
Arizona	1,302,161	1,681	1,911	129.1	146.8	40	57	4	14	83	108	54	43
Arkansas	1,786,272	1,778	1,538	99.5	86.1	94	90	11	11	136	149	89	102
California	15,717,204	22,576	25,330	143.6	161.2	561	674	43	73	1,341	1,771	505	568
Colorado	1,753,947	3,606	3,728	205.6	212.5	82	89	10	1	170	215	132	154
Connecticut	2,535,234	3,932	4,391	155.1	173.2	145	134	9	10	103	154	49	80
Delaware	446,292	514	562	115.2	125.9	19	22	2	1	8	7	8	44
District of Columbia	763,956	12,564	13,742	1,644.6	1,798.8	21	27	17	67	70	70	6,342	7,435
Florida	4,951,560	7,737	8,515	156.3	172.0	250	304	16	19	312	393	185	230
Georgia	3,943,116	4,806	5,141	121.9	130.4	190	200	9	22	275	297	190	243
Hawaii	632,772	482	595	76.2	94.0	29	30	1	6	76	92	22	28
Idaho	667,191	682	708	102.2	106.1	31	36	6	5	74	81	27	34
Illinois	10,081,158	18,901	19,263	187.5	191.1	406	402	32	35	694	645	449	527
Indiana	4,662,498	4,746	5,099	101.8	109.4	182	179	3	7	352	287	89	128
Iowa	2,757,537	3,556	3,614	129.0	131.1	130	132	6	5	216	228	102	116
Kansas	2,178,611	2,985	2,974	137.0	136.5	120	121	11	11	281	296	84	100

[1]Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Congressional District Data Book.
[2]Glenn Greenwood, The 1961 Lawyer Statistical Report (Chicago: American Bar Foundation, 1961).
[3]Source: Mr. C. R. Locke, Director, National Conference of Bar Examiners.

Table IV (continued)

POPULATION, NUMBER OF LAWYERS, LAWYERS PER 100,000 POPULATION, AND LAWYERS EMPLOYED BY COURTS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES BY STATES

State	Population	No. Lawyers		Lawyers Per 100,000		Judicial				Government			
						City, County and State		Federal		City, County and State		Federal	
	1960[1]	1961[2]	1963[3]	1961[2]	1963[3]	1961[2]	1963[3]	1961[2]	1963[3]	1961[2]	1963[3]	1961[2]	1963[3]
Kentucky	3,038,156	3,337	3,373	109.8	111.0	121	126	20	15	274	333	109	119
Louisiana	3,257,022	4,177	4,394	128.2	134.9	122	147	4	8	154	193	92	143
Maine	969,265	982	989	101.3	102.0	70	61	2	5	60	55	30	34
Maryland	3,100,689	5,224	5,739	168.5	185.1	75	90	8	11	142	139	162	213
Massachusetts	5,148,578	10,384	10,823	201.7	210.2	194	190	8	7	205	247	160	169
Michigan	7,823,194	9,413	9,605	120.3	122.8	341	321	12	23	473	469	186	183
Minnesota	3,413,864	4,712	4,933	138.0	144.5	173	197	7	10	332	385	114	103
Mississippi	2,178,141	2,190	2,315	100.5	106.3	80	77	5	6	136	172	82	101
Missouri	4,319,813	7,453	7,409	172.5	171.5	231	255	10	13	330	430	233	204
Montana	674,767	1,028	961	152.3	142.4	31	34	6	3	104	103	46	45
Nebraska	1,411,330	2,344	2,438	166.1	172.7	96	103	4	4	183	194	91	130
Nevada	285,278	440	483	154.2	169.3	17	20	6	4	46	54	11	14
New Hampshire	606,921	636	661	104.8	108.9	45	47	1	4	25	43	38	36
New Jersey	6,066,782	9,331	9,673	153.8	153.8	138	253	13	13	273	301	130	146
New Mexico	951,023	972	1,070	102.2	112.5	33	36	6	6	60	67	56	68
New York	16,782,304	49,832	49,406	296.9	294.4	587	667	53	52	1,119	1,370	694	783
North Carolina	4,556,155	3,613	3,869	79.3	84.9	133	159	9	11	261	277	130	138

[1]Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Congressional District Data Book.
[2]Glenn Greenwood, The 1961 Lawyer Statistical Report (Chicago: American Bar Foundation, 1961).
[3]Source: Mr. C. R. Locke, Director, National Conference of Bar Examiners.

Table IV (continued)

POPULATION, NUMBER OF LAWYERS, LAWYERS PER 100,000 POPULATION, AND LAWYERS EMPLOYED BY COURTS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES BY STATES

State	Population	No. Lawyers		Lawyers Per 100,000		Judicial				Government			
						City, County and State		Federal		City, County and State		Federal	
	1960[1]	1961[2]	1963[3]	1961[2]	1963[3]	1961[2]	1963[3]	1961[2]	1963[3]	1961[2]	1963[3]	1961[2]	1963[3]
North Dakota	632,446	738	753	116.7	119.1	35	52	5	4	96	96	32	43
Ohio	9,706,397	15,470	15,425	159.4	158.9	449	471	14	27	562	678	336	321
Oklahoma	2,328,284	4,818	4,714	206.9	202.5	178	175	9	15	241	271	73	211
Oregon	1,768,687	2,646	2,677	149.6	151.4	100	104	5	7	206	231	94	95
Pennsylvania	11,319,366	12,137	12,145	107.2	107.3	207	206	35	37	391	350	221	281
Rhode Island	859,488	1,066	1,103	124.0	128.3	42	40	3	3	31	43	21	24
South Carolina	2,382,594	1,884	1,931	79.1	81.0	92	93	13	9	114	143	71	67
South Dakota	680,514	758	786	111.4	115.5	89	83	6	3	82	69	30	45
Tennessee	3,567,089	4,231	4,377	118.6	122.7	194	190	14	14	176	231	202	205
Texas	9,579,677	13,997	14,902[4]	146.1	155.6	401	388	11	31	555	865	462	531
Utah	890,627	1,144	1,137	128.4	127.7	43	46	2	3	69	82	43	53
Vermont	389,881	493	466	126.4	119.5	35	37	5	5	33	48	7	11
Virginia	3,966,949	4,724	5,013	119.1	126.4	207	197	27	13	324	316	177	225
Washington	2,853,214	3,895	3,795	136.5	133.0	130	144	9	11	277	302	151	153
West Virginia	1,860,421	1,789	1,724	96.2	92.7	65	59	3	7	144	162	59	67
Wisconsin	3,951,777	6,134	6,016	155.2	152.2	273	300	11	15	379	392	116	143
Wyoming	330,066	492	465	149.1	140.9	22	22	4	6	50	56	23	21

[1]Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Congressional District Data Book.
[2]Glenn Greenwood, The 1961 Lawyer Statistical Report (Chicago: American Bar Foundation, 1961).
[3]Source: Mr. C. R. Locke, Director, National Conference of Bar Examiners.
[4]Based on information supplied by State Bar of Texas.

Chapter IV

THE FUTURE OF LEGAL EDUCATION IN TEXAS

> "High success in any complicated venture, apart from blind luck, surely presupposes planning. Matters of planning, therefore, would appear to be of front-ranking importance in bringing about optimum success in legal education. The development and clarification of goals resulting from planning can hardly fail to give stimulation, perspective, and direction to daily performance."[1]

During the last two years, enrollments in law schools approved by the American Bar Association have increased 20 per cent. The size of the student body in the 10 largest law schools is as follows:

	1963 Enrollment[2]
New York University	2,038
Harvard University	1,651
University of Texas	1,224
Brooklyn Law School	1,196
Georgetown University	1,167
George Washington University	1,048
University of Michigan	1,007
Hasting College of Law	989
Columbia University	880
Fordham University	837

As previously stated, the enrollments for the Texas law schools in the fall of 1963, are as follows:

University of Texas	1,224
Southern Methodist University	514
University of Houston	460
South Texas College of Law	365
Baylor University	250
St. Mary's University	175
Texas Southern University	28
Total	3,016

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[1]Special Committee on Law School Administration and University Relations, Anatomy of Modern Legal Education, Association of American Law Schools, (St. Paul, Minnesota: West Publishing Co., 1961), 49.

[2]John G. Hervey, "Law School Registration, 1963," Journal of Legal Education, XVI, I, 203-217.

In 1961 the Texas law schools had an enrollment of 2,158; thus the 1963 fall enrollment represents a 40 per cent increase, as compared with the national increase of 20 per cent. If the current figure of 1.31 per cent of law students to total college enrollment is to be maintained, there must be almost 5,000 law students registered in the law schools of Texas by 1974. In order to meet the demands for increasing enrollments, major expansions must be made in existing facilities or one or more new law schools must be established. Sixty-five per cent of the enrollment increases in 1963 over 1961 were accommodated at The University of Texas, where a major extension of its present facilities was completed last fall, and at the University of Houston, which began operating as a fully State-supported institution with greatly reduced tuition and fees.

The number of students pursuing legal training in the 20 most heavily populated states is shown in Table V. (See p. 30)

Texas ranks sixth in population; only three states, New York, California, and Ohio, have more law schools. Georgia, Illinois, and Texas each have seven law schools. According to information received from the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court of Texas, a total of 9,263 lawyers were admitted to the Bar in Texas from 1947 through 1963 for an annual average of 545. The largest number admitted in one year was 738 in 1950; 599 were admitted in 1963. Mr. H. P. Steinle, Secretary of the State Board of Law Examiners, reports that 21 candidates with degrees from out-of-state law schools took the Bar examination in 1963, comprising 5.9 per cent of the 355 candidates for that year. According to Mr. Steinle, this percentage remains nearly constant each year.

Table V

NUMBER OF LAW STUDENTS IN TWENTY POPULOUS STATES

State	1960 Population	No. Law Schools (1961)	Enrollment in Law Schools[1] (1961)	Law Student Per 100,000 Population
New York	16,782,304	10	5,308	32
California	15,717,204	18	4,546	29
Pennsylvania	11,319,366	6	1,460	13
Illinois	10,081,158	7	2,318	23
Ohio	9,706,397	9	1,649	17
Texas	9,579,677	7	2,158	23
Michigan	7,823,194	4	1,710	22
New Jersey	6,066,782	3	538	9
Massachusetts	5,148,578	6	3,179	62
Florida	4,951,560	4	937	19
Indiana	4,662,498	3	661	14
North Carolina	4,556,155	4	694	15
Missouri	4,319,813	4	700	16
Virginia	3,966,949	4	985	25
Wisconsin	3,951,777	2	609	15
Georgia	3,943,116	7	975	25
Tennessee	3,567,089	5	716	20
Minnesota	3,413,864	2	734	22
Alabama	3,266,740	4	240	7
Louisiana	3,257,022	4	707	22

[1]Evening students equated as half-time student.
Source: Journal of Legal Education, loc. cit.

The unknown factor in projected need is the number of graduates from the law schools of Texas who do not remain in the State or who, remaining, do not practice law or adorn the bench, even though they may have been admitted to the Bar.

During the five-year period ending in August, 1963, the seven law schools in Texas granted 2,515 LL.B. degrees. Within the same period, 2,898 were admitted to the Texas Bar. The difference of 383 may be accounted for by

(1) those law students who completed at least 27 months of work and 72 semester credit hours of law in an accredited law school, (2) residents and non-residents of Texas who attended out-of-state law schools, but who took the Texas Bar examination, and (3) those who studied in a law office.

On July 13, 1964, the Texas Commission on Higher Education authorized the establishment of a School of Law at Texas Technological College in Lubbock, to begin operation in September of 1967. This decision was based upon the obvious need for additional lawyers in the future and the fact that, with very few exceptions, the existing law schools are operating at or near capacity in their present facilities. No law school, public or private, exists in West Texas.

The West Texas region, with its expanding economy, will require a greater number of lawyers in the future. At the same time, the growing population of the area will supply qualified young people who desire legal education.

A FINAL WORD

Texas is fortunate in its facilities for legal education. A good portion of this good fortune is due to the high quality of instruction in the private institutions of the State; it also results from the willingness of the State officials to encourage the growth of excellent schools in Austin and Houston.

The provision for a new school in Lubbock is opportune on the basis of projected population growth. Great care should be exercised by all responsible agencies to insure that the Texas Tech Law School begins in 1967 with the very best faculty and facilities possible. A good law school is a definite asset to any state; mediocre legal education is of little value to anyone.

Finally, I should like to express my thanks to all those who have helped in the compilation of this report. I am particularly grateful to the deans of the law schools for their cooperation and assistance.

APPENDIX

FACULTY AND DEGREES

OF

TEXAS LAW SCHOOLS

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

Number of Faculty

Full-time	8
Part-time	6
	14

Degrees

Kinds	
LL.B.	13
LL.M.	4
LL.D.	1
Masters	1

Source of Faculty Degrees

LL.B.	Baylor University	9
	Southern Methodist University	2
	Marquette University	1
	University of Colorado	1
LL.M.	University of Michigan	3
	Harvard University	1
LL.D.	Texas Christian University	1
Masters	Wellesley College	1

ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY

Number of Faculty

Full-time	7
Part-time	18
	25

Degrees

Kinds	
LL.B.	24
LL.M.	6
SJD	1

Source of Faculty Degrees

LL.B.	St. Mary's University	10
	University of Texas	7
	Southern Methodist University	2
	University of Virginia	2
	Baylor University	1
	St. John's University	1
	University of Colorado	1
LL.M.	New York University	2
	St. Mary's University	1
	Southern Methodist University	1
	University of Michigan	1
	University of Washington	1
SJD	University of Michigan	1

SOUTH TEXAS COLLEGE OF LAW

Number of Faculty

Full-time	4
Part-time	17
	21

Degrees

Kinds	
LL.B.	19
LL.M.	1
LL.D.	1

Source of Faculty Degrees

LL.B.	University of Texas	14
	Baylor University	2
	South Texas College of Law	2
	Southern Methodist University	1
LL.M.	Columbia University	1
LL.D.	Baylor University	1

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

Number of Faculty

Full-time	19
Part-time	3
	22

Degrees

Kinds	
LL.B.	22
LL.M.	7
SJD	10
Ph.D.	1
Masters	4

Source of Faculty Degrees

LL.B.	Columbia University	3
	Harvard University	2
	Southern Methodist University	2
	University of Washington	2
	Northwestern University	1
	Oxford University	1
	State University of Iowa	1
	University of Arkansas	1
	University of Kentucky	1
	University of Miami	1
	University of Michigan	1
	University of Minnesota	1
	University of Mississippi	1
	University of Oklahoma	1
	University of Texas	1
	University of Wisconsin	1
	Wayne State University	1
LL.M.	Yale University	3
	Columbia University	1
	Harvard University	1
	Southern Methodist University	1
	University of Michigan	1
SJD	University of Michigan	3
	Harvard University	2
	Georgetown University	1
	University of Havana	1

Source of Faculty Degrees

SJD (continued)		
	Universidad Nacional de la Plata	1
	University of Prague	1
	Yale University	1
Ph.D.	Columbia University	1
Masters	Northwestern University	1
	Oxford University	1
	University of Michigan	1
	University of Prague	1

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

Number of Faculty

Full-time	6
Part-time	-
	6

Degrees

Kinds	
LL.B.	6
LL.M.	1
Masters	1
J.D.	3

Source of Faculty Degrees

LL.B.	University of Chicago	2
	Indiana University	1
	Ohio State University	1
	Texas Southern University	1
	Yale University	1
LL.M.	New York University	1
Masters	University of Chicago	1
J.D.	University of Chicago	3

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

Number of Faculty

Full-time	11
Part-time	13
	24

Degrees

Kinds	
LL.B.	24
LL.M.	8
Masters	1

Source of Faculty Degrees

LL.B.	University of Houston	13
	University of Texas	4
	Southern Methodist University	3
	University of Kansas	2
	University of Michigan	1
	University of Virginia	1
LL.M.	University of Michigan	4
	Harvard University	2
	New York University	1
	Yale University	1
Masters	University of Wisconsin	1

Number of Faculty

Full-time	35
Part-time	12
	47

Degrees

Kinds	
LL.B.	47
LL.M.	4
SJD	7
MD	1
LL.D.	2
Masters	8

Source of Faculty Degrees

LL.B.	University of Texas	27
	Harvard University	5
	Columbia University	4
	Yale University	3
	Baylor University	1
	Boston University	1
	Georgetown University	1
	University of Iowa	1
	University of Minnesota	1
	Southern Methodist University	1
	Temple University	1
	University of Washington	1
LL.M.	New York University	2
	Yale University	1
SJD	Harvard University	4
	University of Wisconsin	1
	Yale University	1
MD	Harvard University	1
LL.D.	Louisiana State University	1
	Southern Methodist University	1
Masters	University of Texas	4
	University of Colorado	1
	West Texas State University	1
	University of Wyoming	1

STATEMENTS OF

PURPOSE AND HISTORY

OF

TEXAS LAW SCHOOLS

St. Mary's University, School of Law 1964-1965
Pages 6-7

PURPOSE

The basic postulate which guides the School of Law is that if it is to earn and maintain the status of a professional school, it must do more than produce skilled legal technicians. The school is justly proud of its recognition as "The Lawyer's Law School," since the lawyer, as a member of one of the three professions traditionally regarded as "learned," has always been recognized as much more than a legal mechanic.

The word "profession" signifies much more than the pursuit of a learned art which has achieved a certain traditional dignity. The term implies the pursuit of a learned art in the spirit of a public service. Because of the importance and responsibility of the profession, it demands strict moral and intellectual qualifications. In its theory, the law imploys the noblest faculties of the soul, and in its practice it requires the cardinal virtues of the heart.

The services rendered by the legal profession are vital to society. Our economic, political,and social institutions could not function without an extensive and complex system of laws regulating relations between individuals and between them and the State. But it is not enough that these laws be made. They must be soundly and effectively developed, interpreted and applied. This is the primary function of the lawyer, and it is through his services that law is shaped and applied to the affairs of man.

The purpose of the School of Law, then, is to give to its students the knowledge and the attributes of mind and character essential to the effective

rendition of a public service. Knowledge of the law is, of course, an essential element in the education of a lawyer, but it is only a starting point. Knowledge of law, without an understanding of the purposes and ultimate aims of law, is but a vessel devoid of content.

The School of Law must incessantly seek to impart to its professional student a clear understanding of the only true function and aim of a legal system -- the attainment of justice. The constant and perhaps never-ending quest for justice is one of the noblest of human endeavors. The constant desire of the lawyer to attain justice is essential in the Anglo-American legal system, grounded as it is on the acceptance of the adversary theory of litigation. We are, indeed, lost if in such a system the ultimate goal of the advocate is simply victory, rather than justice.

The School of Law must and will strive not only to give to its students a knowledge of the existing rules of law, but to equip them for the vital role which they are to play in man's search for justice. The school must inculcate in the student knowledge of and a loyalty to the basic moral principles which must be the basis for any system of law which is to be more than a mere tool of tyranny and oppression.

Each member of the faculty of the School of Law is keenly aware that, if he is to merit comparison to a star "shining in the firmament"; he must teach not merely law, but justice; that he must strive to insure that each graduate is better equipped to promote the cause of justice than are his mentors; and that, if the School of Law is to serve its purpose, the course of instruction must be such as to produce advocates, legislators and judges who will contribute to the betterment of mankind and the attainment of man's ultimate destiny.

HISTORY AND PURPOSE

South Texas College of Law was established in 1923 by a Board of Governors composed of a group of leading Houston lawyers under the auspices of the Houston and Harris County Young Men's Christian Association to provide instruction in law in the evenings for men and women many of whom are employed. Its objective is to offer training in law equal to that available to students at the highest ranking law schools. The curriculum leads to a Bachelor of Laws degree.

HISTORY

The teaching of law in Baylor University was first begun in 1849. The School of Law was formally organized in 1857 with a course of study leading to the bachelor of laws degree. The Law School lists among its early teachers the names of lawyers and jurists eminent in the early history of Texas -- R. E. B. Baylor, Abner S. Lipscomb, John Sayles, and Royal T. Wheeler, the first dean of the School. The School was closed in 1883. In 1920 it was reorganized with Allen G. Flowers as dean and has operated since that date, awarding degrees to more than 1,000 graduates.

The Law School was approved by the American Bar Association in 1932 and became a member of the Association of American Law Schools in 1938.

PURPOSES

The curriculum of the School of Law is designed to equip its graduates for the practice of law and to instill in them the highest degree of professional proficiency and integrity possible. To achieve this goal, the student is given intensive training in the rules and principles of law as evolved in the Anglo-American system of jurisprudence, legal method, trial and office practice, legal research, and legal writing. As most of the students attending the School of Law plan to practice law in Texas, the statutory and case law of Texas is stressed whenever necessary.

Southern Methodist University School of Law

HISTORY

The School of Law of Southern Methodist University was established in February, 1925. In 1938 the Dallas School of Law, established in 1925 by the Young Men's Christian Association, was merged with the School of Law of Southern Methodist University. Since that time the School of Law has operated a Day Division and an Evening Division. The Graduate Division began operation in 1951. The School is a member of the Association of American Law Schools and is on the list of schools approved by the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association.

The Southwestern Legal Foundation was organized in 1947 as a Texas non-profit corporation for the purpose of supporting legal education, projects in legal research, the improvement of the administration of justice, and continuing legal education of practicing attorneys. It was through the generous efforts of the founders and members of the Southwestern Legal Foundation that the Legal Center was built. The Foundation has lent its financial support to the School of Law and afforded students in the School of Law an opportunity to participate in the numerous institute programs sponsored annually. The Foundation offices are located in the Legal Center and it is here that most of its activities are carried out.

The School of Law is located in the Legal Center on the northwest corner of the University campus, within the city limits of University Park, approximately six miles from the business center of Dallas. The School of Law buildings include Storey Hall, Florence Hall, and the Lawyers Inn.

The Lawyers Inn provides living quarters and dining facilities for 75 students, and contains a lounge, recreation room, faculty dining room, and several guest rooms for visiting attorneys. Florence Hall contains the Law School classrooms, a courtroom, offices of the Legal Aid Clinic, study rooms, and rooms for student activities. The main building, Storey Hall, houses the several libraries, the administrative and faculty offices of the Law School, offices of the Southwestern Legal Foundation, the Southwestern Law Journal, seminar rooms, a large auditorium, a student lounge, and a public lounge. The buildings are of modified Georgian architecture, conforming to the style of all permanent buildings on the campus. These facilities provide the Law School with a physical plant unsurpassed in the South or Southwest. The classrooms and courtroom are commodious and well appointed. The three large reading rooms in the main building provide a place for study and research under excellent conditions.

The Law Library contains approximately 117,000 volumes, carefully selected to avoid unnecessary duplications and to insure the greatest possible usefulness. Accessions are made at the rate of approximately 5,000 volumes a year, with special attention being given to materials in the fields of Oil and Gas, Taxation, Insurance, International Law, Comparative Law, and Jurisprudence. Emphasis is also placed on Latin-American Legal publications. Codes, periodicals, and outstanding treatises have been acquired from most of the Latin-American countries. There are also collections of legal literature of France, Germany, Italy, and Spain. The Library contains all reported cases of the federal courts and all reported cases of the state courts as well as all English cases from the time of Henry VIII. There are also collections of

the reported cases from the principal countries of the British Commonwealth, including Ireland, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada.

The Library has complete files of over 200 leading legal periodicals. It currently subscribes to 450 periodicals of which over 100 are from foreign countries. The statutory collection includes the current statute law of the United States and of all of the states, and a selected list of United States Government documents, including congressional reports and hearings valuable for research in legislative intent. The rules, regulations, and decisions of the administrative agencies of the federal government are kept current. The Library has excellent collections of treatises, encyclopedias, digests, citators, and looseleaf services which make it a valuable working laboratory for students. Several copies of all leading textbooks are available. There are many texts on the subjects of government, economics, international relations, and business in the collection.

Fondren Library, near the Legal Center, houses the general library of the University. Its reading rooms are available to law students at all times.

PURPOSE

The primary purpose of the Law School is the preparation of the student for the practice of the law. The curriculum combines training in the science and method of the law, knowledge of the body of the law, and practical experience in the handling of professional problems. It also explores the relationship and responsibility of the lawyer to other segments of society.

The theoretical aspects are imparted by the case and problem methods of instruction. The case method involves the thorough analysis of selected

cases, statutes, and other materials, and the discussion of legal principles deduced therefrom. Students are introduced to the materials they will use in the practice of law, and learn to make distinctions, and to reason by analogy.

In the problem method, students read substantial portions of subject matter in the form of text, cases, statutes, and legal instruments, in preparation for class. The information so acquired is organized and supplemented by lecture, and students work out solutions to problems related to the material assigned.

Practical experience is gained not only through the problem method of instruction, but also through such courses as Practice Court, Moot Court, Legal Writing, Legal Aid, and by work as student editors of the Southwestern Law Journal.

Throughout the curriculum, every effort is made to keep the classes as small as possible, and thereby give students the advantage of individual attention and close personal relations with their professors. Instruction in certain fields of law is given by lecturers chosen for their special fitness for the particular subjects.

The Graduate Program

The Graduate School of American and Foreign Law is a cooperative endeavor of Southern Methodist University School of Law and the Southwestern Legal Foundation, created to meet the challenge of world leadership which has been pressed upon the legal institutions of the United States by international developments following World War II. The program is designed to broaden the American lawyer's understanding of our Anglo-American legal system and its place in the world, and also to offer opportunity for study to those interested

in international and foreign legal problems. The program offers to foreign lawyers and law professors a course of study designed to provide a basic knowledge of Anglo-American concepts and their relationship to the legal concepts of the foreign lawyer's country. To achieve its objectives, the Graduate School of American and Foreign Law offers opportunities for study and research in the following major areas:

1. Advanced study in Anglo-American jurisprudence.
2. An intensive course of study in international and foreign legal problems for United States lawyers.
3. One-year courses of specialized legal training in international law, comparative law, and basic principles of Anglo-American law for lawyers from foreign countries.

The Graduate School of American and Foreign Law includes the following programs: General Graduate Studies, The Law Institute of the Americas, and the Academy of American Law. Each of these programs leads to an advanced degree in law; that is, the Master of Comparative Law (MCL) in the Law Institute of the Americas and the Academy of American Law and the Master of Laws degree (LL.M.) in the General Graduate Studies program.

HISTORY

The School of Law of Texas Southern University was created by Act of the State Legislature, March 3, 1947, as a part of the University. During the first year of operation, the School of Law was located at Austin. On September 1, 1948, the School of Law was transferred to Houston, where it is an integral part of the University campus.

PURPOSE

The aim of the School of Law of Texas Southern University is to furnish those who are properly qualified an opportunity to pursue a complete and systematic course of legal study and to prepare them for the practice of law. While the laws of the State of Texas are emphasized, graduates receive thorough training in the fundamental principles of law, enabling them to practice throughout the United States.

Recognition is also given to the role of the law school in providing training for persons who plan careers in business, in government, in politics, in foreign service, in newspaper work, in insurance, and in many other fields in which knowledge of the law is increasingly necessary.

THE COLLEGE OF LAW

The primary function of the College of Law is to educate students for practice as attorneys so that they are capable of rendering skillful professional service and are thoroughly conscious of the important role played by the law in maintaining social control.

The method of instruction is designed to enable the graduate to practice law wherever the Anglo-American system of law prevails. Other objectives of the College of Law are to provide training in the fundamental techniques required in the practice and administration of the law; to impart to and aid all students in acquiring an understanding and appreciation of the high nature of the profession which they are to enter; to equip students to participate intelligently in the affairs of their community, state, and nation; to develop in students a sense of social balance, a respect for rights and privileges, and an understanding of the obligations entailed by such rights and privileges.

HISTORY AND FUNCTION

The School of Law opened at the same time as the Department of Literature, Science, and Arts (now the College of Arts and Sciences) in 1883. The two departments occupied the same building until the session of 1908-1909, when a separate Law Building was completed. This building served the needs of the Law School until 1953, when the School of Law moved into a new, air-conditioned building, Townes Hall. This building was planned in the light of the changes that have taken place in legal education during the last twenty-five years and include a courtroom with an auditorium seating approximately 800, legal aid clinic quarters, adequate facilities for the editorial and business needs of the Texas Law Review, facilities for an extensive brief writing and oral advocacy program, several seminar rooms, and offices for the official representatives of the student body, which is organized as a Student Bar Association. In the fall of 1963, a new wing was completed to accommodate the increased enrollment of the Law School and enhance the educational opportunities available to its students. The new wing provided four new classrooms, expanded student lounges, new faculty offices, new seminar rooms, more than 100 per cent increase in library space, and a closed circuit television classroom with video tape facilities connected with the four Travis County District Courts, one of which is a Criminal District Court.

The enrollment of the School of Law is currently 1,400 students. It is therefore one of the three or four largest law schools in the country, with day students only. While students are predominantly Texas residents, there

has always been a substantial percentage of nonresidents in attendance. Nonresidents are admitted on the same basis as residents, except for tuition, and the School is a national school in the sense that the training received and the courses offered are such as to provide the necessary law school training for practice in any part of the United States, where the legal heritage is the common law system of England. Legal positions with the various agencies of the Federal Government in Washington and elsewhere in the United States and with out-of-state corporations and law firms are available annually to graduates. There are more than 7,000 living alumni of the Law School.

The primary function of a law school is that of training men for the practice of the law. Consequently, it is the first aim of the administration to provide full-time legal educators as inspiring classroom teachers who are capable of training students to think and talk like lawyers. The University of Texas School of Law, along with the best law schools today, is also concerned with two other functions: (1) the advancement of knowledge about the law as a social institution and of how the rule of law may most effectively serve social ends-- a research function, and (2) keeping the busy judge and practitioner abreast of new developments--a continuing legal education function. In carrying out the research and continuing legal education functions, the modern law school of today has become a legal center with multiple activities and purposes, and necessarily the training received by law students for the practice is superior to that of thirty-five years ago.

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